

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 23.

WANTED.

## "FRANKLIN" COAL.

Free from Slate or Clinker.

Chestnut,  
Range,  
Small Egg,  
Large Egg,

Well Screened and Delivered at Lowest Market Rates.  
Lohing, Bloomsburg, Cannel, Briar  
Hill, and Illinois Coals.

**ROGERS & CO.,**  
144 MARKET-ST.

REMOVAL.

**NORTHERN ILLINOIS.**

With a gentleman who can

give satisfactory references,  
who thoroughly understands  
the business of Life Insurance,  
who knows the territory and  
has the business capacity  
needed for the position, liberal  
and permanent terms will be  
made.

Address, or apply in person,  
on Monday and Tuesday, Feb.  
2 and 3, at the Pacific Hotel,  
Chicago.

**JOHN E. DE WITT,**  
PRESIDENT.

**REMOVED.**

**The Mutual Life Insurance Co.**

OF NEW YORK.

From the corner of State and Madison-st., to

**NOS. 94 AND 96 DEARBORN-ST.**

Chicago, Feb. 3, 1874.

**ARTISTIC TAILORING.**

**ONLY**

TWENTY-SIX days more in which  
we sell our goods at

**10 PER CENT DISCOUNT.**

Our Spring Goods are now arriving,  
and our Spring Fashions are issued. "A word to the wise," &c.

**HY & CO.**

(Established, 1854.)

**MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.**

**SHIRTS,**

**Collars,**

**CUFFS,**

**AT**

**WILSON BROS.,**

67 & 69 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO,

And Pike's Open House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

**FINANCIAL.**

**Investment**

**Securities.**

Practically safe, and the best basis for buying, or

leasing, or mortgaging.

**FREESTON, KEAN & CO., Bankers.**

**FOR SALE.**

\$25,000 Stock F. B. Gardner Company.

Petite Note, dated Jan. 1, given on Thursday, Feb. 1, 1874, at the hour of 12 m., for \$25,000, to the highest bidder for cash, at the office of C. S. Field & Co., 144 Market-st., New York.

Gathering goods and passengers at through rates from the Atlantic to Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, in the Suez Canal, and all other ports in Asia, Africa, and South America.

We are in the market all the time, ready to negotiate either to purchase or sell. Will buy all kinds of goods that 100 per cent profit can be realized on within a few months by a live dealer.

J. H. BRADLEY & CO.,

GEO. J. SHERMAN, Jr.,

22 Washington-st.

**OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.**

**ION LINE.**

**CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS,**

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown,

United States Mail.

**TY AND COMFORT.**

Goods booked to and from the principal ports of Europe issued on loading Banks through Europe.

**GREENBAUM & CO.,**

**FIFTH-AV.**

**TIONAL LINE.**

This Atlantic Steamship Company's New

First-class, Full-pow'r, Cabin-half Cabin-half

Steam-ships, built for the express service

between Philadelphia and Liverpool, Jersey City.

Arrive at Liverpool, Feb. 1, 1874.

Gathering goods and passengers at through rates from the Atlantic to Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, and all other ports in Asia, Africa, and South America.

We are in the market all the time, ready to negotiate either to purchase or sell. Will buy all kinds of goods that 100 per cent profit can be realized on within a few months by a live dealer.

J. H. BRADLEY & CO.,

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22 Washington-st.

**THE WINSLOW HOMESTEAD.**

The elegant property comprises about three acres, located in the heart of New Haven. The grounds are finely improved and the dwelling is a large, two-story frame house, with basement and cupola, formerly owned by Mr. George W. Winslow, a well-known citizen. The present occupant of Lincoln Park will take delivery of the property in April, and it will be subdivided at great advantage above Chicago, or can be subdivided at great advantage below. Will exchange for the entire property now offered at private sale for \$25,000, or for \$20,000 in cash and balance in two years, with interest at 6 per cent, plus expenses of collection. For further particulars apply to Matthew J. Winslow, 22 Washington-st., or J. H. Bradbury, 150 Madison-st., or G. J. Sherman, Jr., 22 Washington-st.

**THE WINNING.**

Atmosphere of F. S. Winslow, 15 Madison-st.

**NEW YORK TO CARDIFF.**

The South Wales Atchafalaya Steamship Company's New

First-class, Full-pow'r, Cabin-half Cabin-half

Steam-ships, built for the express service

between Philadelphia and Liverpool, Jersey City.

Arrive at Liverpool, Feb. 1, 1874.

Gathering goods and passengers at through rates from the Atlantic to Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, and all other ports in Asia, Africa, and South America.

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J. H. BRADLEY & CO.,

GEO. J. SHERMAN, Jr.,

22 Washington-st.

**NATIONAL LINE.**

This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to \$100,000) on each of its steamers, thus giving the lowest rates for safety and insurance.

For further particulars apply in New York to

ALPHRED BAXTER & CO., 17 Broadway.

**STATE LINE.**

To Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool, London, etc.

STATE OF GEORGIA.—S. S. BAXTER & CO., 17 Broadway, N. Y.

Agents for the State of Georgia.

For further particulars apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 22 Broadway, New York.

Agents for the State of Georgia.

For further particulars apply to CLARK & CLARK, 17 Broadway.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

To the Protestant Clergy of

the United States.

The Directors of the New England Society, Boston, and contained in the two books

"The Christian Reformer," and "Never Give In,"

which must accompany the order.

J. B. LIPPERFORD & CO.

For further particulars apply to CLARK & CLARK, 17 Broadway.

**NOTICE.**

On February 1, 1874, the trustees upon purchase of

the United States Mail

will be entitled free to the address of any clergyman who is a member of the New England Society.

Notice.

To members of Chicago Bricklayers' Association, meeting at the Hotel Metropole, Monday, Feb. 1, 1874, at 8 P.M., for election of officers and other important business.

The Board of Directors has appointed the Secretary to attend to other business proposed to be transacted.

JOSEPH CASEY,

Agent for the New York Central Railroad in the city of New York, Boston, Liverpool, London, and Glasgow, etc.

KEEPING GOODS.

For safe keeping and freight

from Britain and Ireland, and Scotland, etc.

GEORGE LAGERBERG, Agent.

Partnership wanted.

For safe keeping and freight

from Britain and Ireland, and Scotland, etc.

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## THE LABOR QUESTION.

Lecture on Co-operation, by  
Mr. A. B. Mason.

Delivered Before the Amalgamated  
Carpenters' and Joiners' So-  
ciety.

The Different Methods of Co-operation—  
Growth of Co-operative Stores.

How to Manage Them, and the Profits  
Therefrom—Draft of a Con-  
stitution.

Homes in the City vs. Homes in the  
Country—Suggestions of Belief  
Measures.

Strikes in Philadelphia—Incendiary  
Utterances of Communistic Agi-  
tators.

Co-operation.

Saturday evening a meeting of the Amal-

gamated Carpenters' and Joiners' Society was held

at No. 220 West Twelfth street, at which the fol-

lowing lecture was delivered by A. B. Mason, of

The CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

There are three kinds of productive co-opera-

tive societies: those in which work is done

in partnership with their employers; those in

which other co-operative societies are the em-

ployees. An example of each kind will be given.

First, when Mr. and Mrs. Britton, owners of

the large coal-mines in Yorkshire, grew tired of

carrying on a constant fight with their men.

The latter were often on a strike for wages at a time when the former were

not, and vice versa. "Let's have a holiday," would

call them off. They hated their employers.

They scrawled on the walls, "All coal-owners is

devils, but Briggs is the Prince of devils."

The price of coal was then about 75 cents a

ton, and 2 or 3 cent a ton, for the expenses

were enormous. The men wasted supplies

tools etc., and the cost of keeping the pits clear

was \$1,000 a day. When this was over, the

men were to be paid less than in the first

strike, that is, less than that 100 per cent.

ART. 1. The society shall be in non-trans-

ferrable shares of \$5. The number of shares shall be

unlimited. Any person whom a majority of the Board

shall elect may be a member.

ART. 2. The remainder due shall be paid

in full at a time when the credit of the

co-operative store.

ART. 3. The society shall be in non-trans-

ferrable shares of \$5. The number of shares shall be

unlimited. Any person whom a majority of the Board

shall elect may be a member.

ART. 4. The society shall be divided every

month, and the interest on the amount of any time,

and shall receive within three months thereafter his part

of the capital, and any dividends that shall have been

paid, and 5 per cent to a reserve fund; and then

at regular intervals, the amount of the same shall be

divided among members and non-members in proportion

to their purchases. The society reserves the right to

make such changes as it sees fit.

ART. 5. The society shall be divided every

month, and the interest on the amount of any time,

and shall receive within three months thereafter his part

of the capital, and any dividends that shall have been

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ART. 6. The society shall be divided every

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at regular intervals, the amount of the same shall be

divided among members and non-members in proportion

to their purchases. The society reserves the right to

make such changes as it sees fit.

ART. 7. All goods shall be sold for cash.

ART. 8. All goods shall be sold for cash.

ART. 9. There shall be two Auditors elected at

the first regular meeting in January of each year. They

shall audit the books.

ART. 10. All goods shall be sold for cash.

ART. 11. The general meetings of the members shall

be on the first Monday in each month, at half past 7

p.m., and the quarterly meetings shall be on the last

Wednesday in each month.

ART. 12. The society shall be open to all members.

ART. 13. All amendments must be presented in

writing one week before being voted upon, and must be voted on by two-thirds of the members present.

The motions adjourned after a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

ART. 14. NO MONTHLY MEETING.

ART. 15. At all meetings of the society each mem-

ber shall have one vote only.

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ART. 17. All amendments must be presented in

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ART. 18. THE CITY VS. HOMES IN THE COUNTRY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: Please allow me the privilege to inform

you of some of the reasons why many of the workingmen of Chicago and other cities—I mean

so-called—have no homes.

First, the best way for workingmen to

co-operate in work is to form an "industrial

partnership" with their employers. Their story is short and simple: There were a number of plate-look

manufacturers at Wolverhampton.

One of the masters had a large stock of goods

on hand, and he wanted to pay

them off.

He said, "I've got a holiday,"

and they had to pay him off.

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## TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).  
Daily, by mail.....\$12.00 per year.....\$240  
Weekly, by mail.....\$12.00 per year.....\$240  
Parts of a year at the same rate.  
To prevent delay and mistake, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.  
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

## TERMS TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.  
Deli., delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.  
Address: THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,  
Corner Madison and Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

## TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

MOULIN'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Franklin and Wells. Engagement of Tommaso Salvini "Igor."—MUSICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Clara Morris "Alice."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, before Madison and Wells. Engagement of Baker and Parsons.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble's Marriage. "A Slippery Day."—Minneapolis and costume.

GLOVE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Sharpe, Sheridan & Mack's Minstrels.

THE GREAT ADELPHI—Corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street. Variety performance.

EXPOSITION BUILDING—Lake Shore, foot of Adams street. Dubufe's Painting of "Prodigal Son."

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS POSITION.—The Union Central Life Insurance Co., one of the most prominent life insurance companies in the country, with assets over \$1,000,000; net surplus, \$250,000, and income dividends, \$100,000, has a position open for a manager in this city. The desire of such a position will address N. W. McAllister, Secretary, Cincinnati, O.

## The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, February 2, 1874.

We publish this morning, in connection with the description of the new Tremont House, which is soon to be opened, a history of the hotel under its different managements, from 1833 down to the time of the fire. It has been so intimately connected with the growth of Chicago that the reminiscences given concerning it, and the many brilliant and able men who have been associated with it in one way or another, will be read with interest by the old and new residents of this city.

The Western Iron and Nail Manufacturers, who met at Pittsburgh on Saturday, are reported to have agreed that if the price of pig-iron—which is kept up by the tariff—was not reduced, many of them would be compelled to close their mills. A few days ago, some of the largest consumers of iron and steel in the country met in Boston, in self-defense, and formed an association to procure the reduction of the duties on those articles. Facts like these, which are transpiring every day, must be inexplicable to people who believe that Protection protects.

Gen. Sherman argued on Saturday before the House Military Committee in favor of placing the Indians in charge of the War Department. He thinks that they would be better treated and more effectually kept in order by the army than they ever can be by the Interior Department under the Peace policy. The murder of Gen. Canby and the whole Modoc trouble he imputed to this short-sighted and undiscerning Quaker policy. His opinion of the release of Santanis and Big Tree by Gov. Davis was expressed with the bluntness that generally characterizes Gen. Sherman's utterances. Instead of being hanged as they should have been for the murder of the twelve teamsters they killed, they were, in consequence of this act, back on their reservations, ready again to rob and murder. He did not say he hoped they would get Gov. Davis' scalp, but he intimated that if they did his tears would be few.

The Rev. Florence McCarthy yesterday delivered a "sermon" of a personal character, treating chiefly of the dissension that has arisen between him and the Union Park Baptist Church, of which he is the pastor. We print elsewhere so much of his "sermon" as is fit for publication. The discourse, as delivered, contained passages of a vulgar character that would disgrace the pulpit of any church ever established. Though the Rev. Mr. McCarthy said these things to a crowded assembly, including virtuous wives and modest maidens, without a blush, we spare him, his congregation, and the religious community in general, the scandal of a reproduction. Mr. McCarthy's "sermon" has unquestionably settled the controversy between him and his congregation. The latter have already asked him to resign. They can now have no hesitation in ejecting him summarily in case he fails to retire without further commotion.

There is a movement on foot to organize a union of the survivors in the Northwest of the old Liberty Party, to which the country is indebted for the agitation in the past generation that led to the abolition of slavery in the present. Many of the most active officers of the original Abolitionists are now dead, and those who survive mark the progress of years with their gray hairs. But, while Collins, Lovejoy, and others have passed away, enough remain to constitute a historical session of great interest. There was a preliminary meeting, a few days ago, in the office of Allan Pinkerton in this city, at which the attendance was numerous for a private and impromptu gathering. It was there decided that a Reunion should be called sometime next spring—probably in the later part of May, or early in June. The sentiment of the meeting was that the Reunion should be held in Chicago with Aurora for the second choice, in case it is deemed advisable to change. A Committee of Arrangements was appointed to fix definitely the time and place, and instructed to prepare a programme setting forth the purposes and determining the exercises of the Reunion. Such a gathering would be one of the most notable of the time.

The Chicago produce markets were generally stronger on Saturday, with more doing in the leading departments. Meats were active, and 10c per lb higher, closing at \$14.35 cash and \$14.50 seller March. Lard was quiet, and for 10c per higher, closing at \$9.37 1/4 cash and \$9.50 seller March. Meats were moderately active and firm, at 5 1/2¢ for shoulder, 7 1/2¢ for short ribs, 8¢ for short clear, and 8 1/2¢ 10 1/2¢ for sweet pickled ham. Dressed hogs were moderately active and firm, closing at \$6.55-\$6.60 per 100 lbs. Highways were quiet and strong at 97¢ per gallon. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was more active, and steady, closing at \$1.22¢ cash, and \$1.25¢ @1.25¢ seller March. Corn was more active, and 1¢ lower, closing at 86¢ cash, and \$8.40-\$8.50 seller March. Oats were in fair demand and firm, closing at 48¢ cash, and 48¢ 1/2

seller March. Rye was quiet and steady, at 80¢ for regular. Barley was in good demand, and irregularly higher, closing at \$1.25¢ @2.00 for No. 2, and \$1.75 for No. 3. Live hogs were active and firm, closing at \$5.00-\$6.70 for poor to choice. Cattle sold to only a moderate extent, and were unchanged in price. Sheep were steady at \$3.75 @5.50.

A railroad robbery almost as dramatic as that at Adair, Iowa, last year, was committed on Saturday at Gatz's Hill, on the Iron Mountain Road, in Missouri. As in that case, the robbers were masked and heavily armed, and plundered the mail, the express car, and the passengers and officials of the road. They did not, as at Adair, endanger the safety of the train by removing a rail, but switched it on to a side-track. The total amount of booty was about \$2,000, besides gold watches and valuable letters and packages. The citizens of Gatz's Hill who stood by and saw the outrage committed are said to be preparing to follow up the robbers, who will be well out of the way by the time they get ready. The inquiry will at once be suggested whether this is not the same gang that appeared at Adair, and was tracked down into Missouri; but it is not likely to be answered, as the latter were not caught, and the former are not likely to be.

So far, forty-eight Parliamentary elections have been held in England, and the Conservatives have carried twenty-eight of them. Eight districts, which were represented by Liberals in the Parliament just dissolved, have gone over to Disraeli's party. The Liberals have unseated only one Conservative member. Those returns make the success of Gladstone's move a master of doubt than it seemed at first. The bold Britons are exercising their electoral privileges in their usual free and riotous way, which would not be tolerated in the lowest purloins of any city in this country. At Tower Hamlets, the Conservatives broke in upon the Liberal meeting, and the fighting that ensued compelled Mr. Ayton to stop speaking more than once. At Greenwich, the Liberals attacked the Conservatives, and, more successful with their fury than they seem to be with their votes, carried the field and dispersed their opponents altogether. There were fears of a serious disturbance at the same place when Mr. Gladstone was to speak that troops were held in readiness to act upon emergency.

Among the cases from this county reversed and remanded by the Supreme Court are those of Michael Lavin and Andrew Hein. These persons were indicted in October, 1872, Lavin for selling liquor to one Isaac G. Holmes, "the said Holmes being then and there in the habit of getting intoxicated." Hein was indicted at the same time for selling liquor to Louis Letterman, who was subject to the same infirmity. The defendants were convicted and sentenced to a fine of \$30 and ten days' imprisonment each. The points upon which the cases were appealed were: 1. That the Court refused to have the jurors seated, before being sworn, whether they were members of a temperance society or members of a league organized to prosecute the new Temperance law. 2. As to the guilty knowledge or intent of the accused,—whether they knew the parties to whom the liquor was sold were habitual drunkards,—was not proven. 3. That the Court below held that the sale by a barker was an act of the defendant's to the extent of making them responsible for the crime. 4. That the law, in providing a penalty for "violations of the provisions of Secs. 1 and 2," could not be construed as applying the penalty for a violation of Sec. 2 only. We have not yet learned upon which of these points the Supreme Court has reversed the conviction.

We have news that the Supreme Court has affirmed the decision in the case of *The People v. Munn & Scott*. The history of the case is, briefly, as follows: The Warehouse law (requiring warehousmen to take out a license and give a bond not to charge fees in excess of those paid by law) having been resisted by the Chicago warehousmen generally, State's Attorney Reed filed an information in the Criminal Court against Munn & Scott, for doing business as warehousmen of Class A without giving bond and taking out a license to do business, as required by law. They pleaded not guilty. Their attorneys and the State's Attorney agreed upon the facts, and submitted the question to the Criminal Court. The attorneys for the firm insisted that the law was unconstitutional. The Court held that the law was constitutional, and imposed a fine upon the firm. They took the case to the Supreme Court, and there the Supreme Court having affirmed the judgment of the Criminal Court, the presumption is that the Warehouse law has been sustained, and, that, henceforth, warehousmen of Class A will be obliged to take out a license and give a bond before they can do business. The full text of the Supreme Court's opinion, however, may give some special construction of the law that will considerably modify its present aspect.

*THE KANSAS SENATORSHIP.*—The Kansas Legislature has been halting several days for a Senator of the United States. The whole number of votes in the body is 120, of whom 53 are Senators and 106 Representatives. The highest number of votes received by any candidate at any time was 27 for Elihu S. Stover, the present Lieutenant-Governor of the State. The following table shows the result of the ballot on the several days named:

|                          | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|-----|
| Thomas A. Osborne.....   | 25   | 16   | 11   | 10   | 11  |
| John S. Stover.....      | 15   | 24   | 21   | 20   | 21  |
| William H. Phillips..... | 17   | 21   | 25   | 26   | 26  |
| P. B. Flagg.....         | 12   | 10   | 12   | 10   | 10  |
| S. A. King.....          | 12   | 10   | 12   | 10   | 10  |
| James M. Harvey.....     | 11   | 12   | 13   | 12   | 11  |
| M. E. Hudson.....        | 8    | 2    | 1    | 1    | 1   |
| J. J. Jackson.....       | 2    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1   |
| Charles Robinson.....    | 2    | 11   | 20   | 19   | 11  |
| Edmund G. Ross.....      | 2    | 5    | 4    | 3    | 2   |
| All others.....          | 48   | 24   | 31   | 31   | 31  |

Necessity to a choice, 76.

At the election, except one (chosen to fill a vacancy), were elected in 1872, and they are classified: Republicans, 24; Opposition, 9. The entire House of Representatives were elected in 1872, and these are classified: Republicans, 43; Opposition, 64. The Opposition, however, are made up of extremely heterogeneous elements. Twenty Republicans refused to go into a party caucus, 14 members were elected as Reformers, 13 as Independents, 10 as Farmers, 4 as Democrats, and 3 as Opposition. The 64 anti-slavery members are thus accounted for. The extent of the party demoralization, however, is most strikingly shown in an attempt to pass the following resolution in the House:

*Resolved*, That we have full faith and confidence in the Republican party, and we hereby renounce our fidelity to said party, and believe that all subversives

were by our State and nation can and will be obtained through that party.

This resolution, which had been previously passed in the Senate by 22 to 5, was rejected in the House by 36 to 6.

Of the several candidates for the United States Senate, Mr. Stover is supposed to represent party fealty and caucus rule in the highest sense; Mr. Phillips the same doctrines in a less stringent form; while Mr. Plumb and ex-Gov. Harvey, though nominally Republicans are ready to side out upon occasion. Mr. J. K. Hedges is supposed to represent the Farmers' Movement and the Republican majority in Congress. The moving cause of this possible rupture is the President's desire for a renomination, of the existence of which we have already had evidence. Aside from Gen. Grant's stipulation at the outset, for which Mr. Forney has vouchsed, that he should have three terms of the Presidency, there have been numerous indications that he hopes and expects to hold on to the office. If he breaks with the Republicans in Congress, it will be for one of two reasons, viz.: Either because he believes that the ruling faction of the Republican party can never again succeed in a general election, or because he believes that they will not give him the nomination in any event. Possibly both of these considerations have some weight with him. It is certain that he is very much disatisfied with the treatment he has received during the present session. He complains that his recommendations have been neglected and his favorite nominations rejected. That he no longer exercises undisputed control of the party, as during his first term, is manifest from a variety of circumstances that the public can readily recall.

This singular compilation at Topka is only another symptom of the break-up of parties. It is part and parcel of the Reform movement in Wisconsin, the Independent party in Iowa, and the Farmers' Movement in Illinois. If the Opposition in the Kansas Legislature are in earnest,—if they desire to build up a party that shall control the State for years to come, and be influential in the affairs of the nation,—they can do so by uniting their strength on some man of first-class ability and character. Kansas has been too long represented by inferior and corrupt politicians.

There is now an opportunity to rescue her from the dregs brought upon her by the LaFayette, Pomroy, and Caldwell who have trashed her name.

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## FOREIGN.

The Parliamentary Elections in England.

Conservatives Make a Considerable Gain.

On the Gold Coast—The Ashante War.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

Polls were opened yesterday, Chatham, Kettering, and North Lincolnshire, and were victorious, in all elections except that at electing their candidates in a represented by Liberal in last. The Liberals show gain of only defeating the Conservatives.

REURNS FROM CHATHAM.

General George Elliot, Conservative

at Chatham by a majority of 669,

Liberal members, were both re-

Tannion without opposition.

WORKS OF THE WEEK.

week there were forty-eight elec-

tions, and the two Liberal and

Conservatives are returned to Par-

s carried Maidstone, electing

ative is returned from Bowditch in

and a Home-Bule candidate from

of Carlson, Ireland.

**WARS IN AFRICA.**

Feb. 1.—A despatch from Cape Coast states that two ambassadors from the recently arrived in the British camp, peace. Sir Garnet Wolseley required "only treat with the king himself."

that Gen. Wolseley has obtained

ambassadors as hostages for some

taken prisoners by the enemy.

**GERMANY.**

Feb. 1.—The report from Paris that

had written to the British Government

the attitude of the Ultramontane

Catholic Bishop is contra-

dicted.

**THE TREMONT OF OLD.**

There are very few people living now who remember the first Tremont, which was erected in 1835, and to obtain reminiscences of it a reporter called on Dr. Dyer, one of the oldest citizens, and learned from him what is subjoined:

When I came here in August, 1835, I stopped at Trowbridge's Hotel, on Dearborn street, just north of Lake, because the Tremont was full. That winter I was out of town a good deal, and when I returned, I generally succeeded in getting a bed at the Tremont.

**THE HOTEL WAS LOCATED**

on the northwest corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, where the Commercial now stands. It

was built in 1833, I think, a two-story stone frame building, about 80 feet long and 70 feet wide. Mr. Trowbridge was the first proprietor; the name was afterwards changed to County Agent, and was known to everybody. He kept the house for about a year, selling out in 1835 to Mallory & Able.

**CHICAGO HOTEL.**

There were at that time five hotels in Chicago, located here, and the Tremont is now West Water street, near the junction of the two branches of the river, which was called the "Rat's Castle," the Saganash, a hotel-boat, having combination of log and stone, built on the "Puff" or Lake street bridge, and covering the ground on which the Wigwam subsequently stood; the Mansion House, on the north side of Lake street, just west of Dearborn, Trowbridge having sold the Tremont. The Tremont was considered the only first-class hotel, but many thought the Mansion House was its equal in every particular.

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